

BARRE DAILY TIMES

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The German crown prince is being stuffed up into the effigy of a real man.

The extreme quietness on the part of the British army must mean a big effort is preparing.

The man who tore President Wilson's picture from a hotel room in Chicago, at the same time making derogatory remarks about the nation's executive, should have a niche in the hall of hard labor.

Small states like Vermont were very prompt in reporting the completion of the organization of their exemption boards; but their task was light in comparison with the work developing upon New York and other large states. Therefore, Vermont and the other small states should have patience.

George Creel and Secretary Daniels probably welcomed the confirmatory report from Berne about American warship success in defending American transients from submarines. Undoubtedly they are now waiting for confirmation of the confirmation, because there are many Chee Foss (meaning Chinese news fakers) in this war.

Mrs. Cecilia Blickensderfer, who came up from Connecticut many years ago to tell Vermont how it should administer its penal laws in respect to Mary Rogers, now has a little home missionary work of the same sort to do, it being the case of Mrs. Gilligan, sentenced to be hanged for murder. Mrs. Blickensderfer, let it be stated, is still sticking to her theory that no woman should be executed for the crime of murder.

We are waiting to see whether those metropolitan newspapers which were so prompt to scoff at Vermont's enlistments to the regular army are ready to make amends now that they have been shown that Vermont's record for patriotism was not so black as they painted it. It has been several days since the announcement of credits, yet there has been neither word nor sign from those papers, which have come to hand.

We Americans should not get the idea that the internal trouble in Germany will permit us to lessen our efforts to secure needed war legislation and to raise a great army for defense of democracy. There is prospect that the reaction in Germany will blow over with perhaps some slight concession to the people but with the war party still in control of the government. In that case Germany will go at the continuation of the war with all the vigor she possesses; and that means that the active aid of the United States on a large scale is imperatively needed. Hence, there should be no lessening of our efforts at this juncture.

Under the annotation "Information for the Public," a statement has been received from the war council of the American Red Cross, stating that "reports from all the states in Vermont taking part in the Red Cross \$100,000,000 campaign compiled by the Red Cross war council show the following subscriptions to the war fund to date." The mere fact that the typist made it appear that Vermont is made up of "states" and, furthermore, that some of those "states" did not participate, perhaps, in the campaign, would be overlooked were it not for the appended statement, showing that Bennington contributed \$17,000 and that Burlington contributed \$145,000, making a total of \$162,000. Inasmuch as Burlington, considering its far greater wealth than any other place, was decidedly behind in contributing to the Red Cross, the remainder of Vermont may take umbrage at the official credit being given to Burlington for contributing \$145,000. The reason is, of course, that the campaign headquarters of the Red Cross in Vermont was located in Burlington, and the subscriptions were, naturally, sent from that city. But the "Information for the Public" letter from the war council in Washington did not differentiate; nor did it explain why Bennington's contributions went from that place rather than through the headquarters. If any community in Vermont were to be given unusual distinction it would be Proctor, which contributed the most for the Red Cross.

THE VERMONT BOYS IN TRAINING

Open-air life, combined with the regularity of a military regime and the accompaniment of military calisthenics and marching, is having a very beneficial effect on the nearly 2,000 Vermont boys who are gathered at the state reservation near Fort Ethan Allen. Regular hours for rising and retiring, regular times for meals, regular intervals for physical culture, regular hours for relaxation, regular hours for marching and maneuvers—in short, complete regularity of the 24 hours is building up the physical systems, hardening the muscles, strengthening the lungs, tuning the mind to prompt activity and making the young men fit in a great many ways. Life in the open appeals to the average man of military age; and Vermonters are no different than the others. They are taking to the present regime at the

state reservation with marked avidity and their spirits are buoyant in consequence. It is not all fun, however, even in these preliminary stages of military training, for there is considerable hard work mixed in; and it is likely to grow harder as they advance into the seasoning process of the soldier. Yet the enlisted men of the 1st Vermont Infantry are ready for the seasoning process, knowing that it will put them in shape for the more grueling work which may lie ahead of them. They are already as brown as plainmen; they look like the pictures of health. And, indeed, there is comparatively little sickness at the present time, thanks to the careful attention given to their reasonable wants. The boys attack their meals with all the gusto of good digestion, and while the ordinary civilian would find hard work consuming the quantity of rations set before the national guardsmen, the latter find little difficulty in licking the platter clean. Moreover, the boys are in general proving themselves amenable to discipline, the foremost requisite of the soldier; and they bid fair to develop into a regiment of good military men. Vermont is proud of them and is pleased to note every evidence of their progress in soldier life. Vermont hopes that they will get everything possible out of their preliminary training at the state reservation, so that when they go to the mobilization camp at Charlotte, N. C., they will be fully up to the standard of the New England guardsmen.

CURRENT COMMENT

War and the Household.

The work of women here and elsewhere in going from house to house and preaching economy in foods and the necessity of avoiding waste is admirable, no doubt; but might it not be still more efficacious if a direct appeal were made to the servants in the house? However economically-minded the mistress may be, however ready and eager to live simply, the dwellers in the kitchen are those who should be brought to an understanding of what war means and what it will mean with the coming months. And for this reason: The servant is, as a rule, the last one to be convinced. She does not pay for the food; she feels no responsibility. She argues: "If the people with whom I live cannot afford to provide food in plenty, I will find a place with those who can." By "food" she means meat, for she cannot be persuaded that strength lies in any other article of diet. The argument of the mistress is to her only an exhibition of unwelcome thrift, and the maid is necessarily so accustomed to instructions from this source that the reasoning of the mistress falls on dulled ears. The words of a visitor clothed in authority might have some weight.

Unfortunately, too, there are mistresses who are as indifferent to the call of economic patriotism as are the servants. They will subscribe to relief funds, they will knit stockings or make surgical dressings, but they will not cut down the expenses of the table. They continue to entertain lavishly; they do not consider the cost. An appeal to patriotism or to their health leaves them unmoved. Delicacies of season are to them necessities. Fancied necessities are luxuries which they gladly buy, if only to show their pecuniary ability, when others of equal wealth are providing cheaper substitutes or going without. The case of these thoughtless or indifferent mistresses is more deplorable than that of their servants: The former have the greater knowledge.—Boston Herald.

The Man and the Ships.

At last, to-day, the word of a man who does things goes out, with the power of the United States behind it, that the great shipbuilding project which Congress authorized by the shipping act shall be carried forward day by day until the work of construction shall absorb the whole half-billion dollars provided—and then some. The president did well to settle the dilatory confusion of dual authority by putting the work of construction into the hands of General Goethals, the engineer, and leaving the business of purchasing and chartering existing vessels to Mr. Denman, the lawyer. Each of these officials has his proper place, just as steel and wood have each a place in the emergency fleet that is to be added to our mercantile marine. General Goethals starts to-day the plan of construction which will complete his program. This he has carried already to the extent of contracts for 77 steel ships with a tonnage of 642,800 tons, and 348 wooden ships with a tonnage of 1,218,000. About a hundred more contracts are under consideration. And it is planned to begin immediately the building of two government plants for the construction of 400 standardized steel ships of 2,500, 000 tons, within the next 18 months or two years. On the construction of fabricated steel ships of standard pattern—as suggested to the department of commerce in January, 1916, by Mr. Platt Stratton, supervisor of the bureau of shipping—Gen. Goethals puts his main reliance for getting the largest quantity of the most serviceable tonnage in the shortest time. His estimate to the congressional committee was the construction of 3,000,000 tons of all kinds in 18 months, but the above figures indicate more than 4,000,000 tons in that period, taking no account of the commandeering of vessels now on the stocks. Excellent, and not a ton too much. Build all that can be built, and still the country will have less than it needs.—Boston Herald.

Shipbuilding Expedited.

Certain calamity howlers could see no prospect of an end to the shipping board row, even after the president had settled it. Having taken the stand that General Goethals was wrong, they seemed to find themselves constrained by the very unpopularity of their attitude to persist in declaring the state of muddle permanent. The president has directed that General Goethals, as head of the emergency fleet corporation, shall build



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Your size, your model, and the patterns you you fancy.

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Of course you'll find here all the vestles suits in novel fabrics.

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the new ships, and Mr. Daniels, as chairman of the shipping board, shall operate them.

The consensus of opinion is that Gen. Goethals will have a free hand henceforth, and that the shipping board will not again hamper him, even in compliance with partisan instigation. One Washington correspondent yesterday assumed the unique position that "the president seems to have set the stage for a new row," by entrusting the expenditure of part of the appropriation to both officials for commandeering and chartering ships on the seas. This really seems like looking pretty hard for trouble.

The outstanding aspect of the situation is a very reassuring one; the shipbuilding program will be prosecuted with all vigor under the undisputed authority of the Panama canal engineer, in whom the public has entire confidence. Any one who attempts to obstruct him is likely to hit the trail already blazed by Messrs. Clark and Eustis of late shipbuilding board fame. The fact that the difference of opinion between the two factions arose over the respective merits of steel and wooden ships, appears much to the general public like the difference between twined and twined, or whether an egg should be opened at the large or small end. What the public wish to see is a commercial armada, whatever goes to make the bottoms. The decision in favor of General Goethals, however, is a victory for the steel ships.

One of the most illuminating and helpful contributions to the discussion has been made by P. H. W. Ross, president of the National Marine league. Without expressing disapproval of the building of wooden ships in order that the allies may be fed, Mr. Ross has suggested to Chairman Denman that the nations which are to benefit by our altruism should be willing to relieve our government after the war of a fair proportion of the inferior ships. What has Chairman Denman to say to that? What have the allies to say to it?—New York Evening Sun.

MOTORING NOTES ABOUT VERMONT

When you start out expect rain; and you won't be disappointed.

If you drive toward the north all the time you may be able to keep ahead of the rain. But remember, what goes north must come back.

And don't try to speed going through Lisbon, N. H., or the constable will get you.

Just as effective as the constable are two cross-walks in the village of Richmond. They are the most savage in the state. Watch your springs!

If going to the Mansfield Trout club region drive slowly. The road is narrow and the turns are sharp.

Remember that Waterbury is getting somewhat fussy about fast driving through its Main street. On Sunday, July 15, motorists going north found a barricade across the highway just before getting to the covered bridge and had to make a detour through Duxbury, over a restricted, sandy road. Perhaps, however, there was no connection between Waterbury's fussiness and the road barricade.

It is a considerable undertaking to attempt to motor up Mount Mansfield under the best of conditions. Have your brakes in good shape for the return trip.

Take your drinking cup (water cup, of course) and have a drink out of the cold spring just west of St. Johnsbury village, on the North Danville road.

In going to Camel's Hump, drive your car to Callahan's at the base of the mountain, register yourself and party, take shank's mare and reach the top if you are able. Come back down the mountain by easy stages; there is no other stage.

If you venture into the White mountain region have a well-filled pocketbook. The higher you go the higher the cost of living, apparently.

Also be ready to be fleeced out of 17 cents or a quarter at Woodsville, N. H., or Waterford, Vt., for the privilege of going from one state to another.

A good place to have a blowout is on the top of the Cole's pond region via Danville or Greensboro. There will be few sympathetic friends to jeer at you.

If looking for solitude go to Miles pond in Concord.

For marvellous grandeur of lake scenery don't fail to visit Willoughby lake in Westmore. See Mounts Hor and Pisgah towering high above the lake, one 1,592 feet and the other 2,654. The view leaves a lasting impression of wonderful beauty.

If desirous of testing the pulling strength of your engine go due east from Orford, N. H.—and come back another way.

The road over Mendon mountain to Rutland is excellent and the trip furnishes the motorist with real nature in the wild state.

An accommodating mechanic can be found in Bethel at the turn toward Gaysville if you are in need of help.

You can meet your Canadian friends on any week-end in northern Vermont. They come over where the goin' is good.

A nice bit of goin' is on the Connecticut river valley, along Bradford-Newbury way.

If you want mineral water go to Brunswick Springs up in Essex county. There are not 37 varieties, but there are seven, all flowing out of a bank in a radius of 20 feet—each with a taste all its own. And such a taste! They have a fairly comfortable hotel there usually, but just now it's going on wheels to a safer spot, the foundation having been endangered by caving banks.

And you cannot forget the good road from Barre to White River Junction—good excepting a tortuous strip of high way through the town of Bethel on the eastern side of the mountain from the village.

On the way stop again at Williams-town golf and take in some of the most restful scenery in the whole state of Vermont.

And for the nicest hostelry, with the best appointments, in the state of Vermont don't overlook the hotel opposite the park in Barre. Come back to it for a good, square meal and be satisfied with your trip.

Incidentally, obey the road law.

Some Hints About Fireless Cookers.

The July Woman's Home Companion says:

"The fireless cooker has come to stay. Its usefulness is no longer a question, but a fact. It is one of the modern conveniences and, unlike many of them, it does not keep running up bills after it is installed. Buy it, and the cost is ended. It does not get out of repair unless greatly abused. It does save fuel bills and labor. It cooks many things better than they can be cooked in any other way."

"There are many kinds of fireless cookers on the market. In choosing among them one may select the kind best adapted for the particular conditions it is to meet, and the space in the kitchen which it is to occupy. Of course a factory-made cooker is best, but anyone who cannot afford to buy one will find it worth while to use a homemade one. A person with only a little mechanical skill, by following the directions which can be procured from the department of agriculture at Washington, D. C., can make a cooker that will fulfill most of the needs."

Costume Plays Are Best for Outdoors.

In an article on the amateur production of plays outdoors, a writer says in the July Woman's Home Companion:

"The production of a play out-of-doors during the day offers many opportunities for attractive costuming. Proceed on the same principle that you would in the ordinary theatre, that is, the costumes must not only be suited to the parts but also they must blend with one another and with the background. Whereas in the theatre the scenery may suggest certain elaborate costuming, the out-of-doors will suggest simplicity. Never forget that the costumes, like the scenery, must always be entirely subordinated to the action. If the audience is obliged to gaze at the clothes you are wearing, they will not pay much attention to what you are doing or saying."

"Make-up will vary under changed conditions likewise. If you are playing by daylight in the open air, you will need little or none. On the other hand, if the action takes place in the evening under the electric lights you will need almost as much as you would use ordinarily. But as your lights come from above and from the sides you will not need as much as if you were playing against footlights. If gas lamps are substituted for the electric lights the make-up will have to be rather heavy, for these lamps have a habit of drawing all the color from the face. Even the costumes will suffer slightly. Experiment in rehearsal until you get the effect you are after."

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Tombs of Noted Men and

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The wonderful TOMBS, shaped from great blocks of granite by the skilled cutters of this grandest of stones, should be of interest to the men of this city, the granite center of the world. The above three subjects, the world's most interesting, are offered by the spoken word, specially composed music, and 183 beautiful views, many exquisitely colored, bringing before you the famous CATHEDRALS and the TOMBS of great men of America, England, Spain, Italy, Russia, France and Belgium, as they were at the outbreak of the world's great war. Mayor Keller of St. Paul, Minn., writes, Jan. 16, 1911:

"My dear Mr. Albert: I desire at this time to testify to the great pleasure your recent lectures on the 'Great Cathedrals of the World' gave me. The wealth of information, the ease of expression, and the beauty of the illustrations serve to make your lecture a model of its kind. Very truly yours, Herbert P. Keller, mayor."

Admission, 25 cents.

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